

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

FOREST MANAGEMENT DIVISION

WHITE RIVER NATURAL RIVER ZONING

(By authority conferred on the natural resources commission by section 13 of Act No. 231 of the Public Acts of 1970, being S281.773 of the Michigan Compiled Laws)

R 281.381 Definitions.

Rule 1. As used in these rules:

(a) "Applicant" means a person who requests, on proper forms and pursuant to proper procedures, a zoning permit for a principal use, special use, or variance.

(b) "Appurtenance" or "accessory building" means a structure that is incidental to a dwelling, including all of the following:

- (i) Garages.
- (ii) Residential storage sheds.
- (iii) Barns and other agricultural storage and livestock structures.
- (iv) Pump houses.
- (v) Wells.
- (vi) Private access roads.
- (vii) Sanitary facilities.
- (viii) Electrical service lines.

(c) "Bluff" means a steep bank which rises sharply from the river's edge.

(d) "Building inspector" means the agency or individual who is appointed by the appropriate governmental subdivision to issue building permits and to administer the provisions of Act No. 230 of the Public Acts of 1972, as amended, being S125.1501 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and known as the state construction code act of 1972.

(e) "Building permit" means a permit that is issued by the appropriate governmental subdivision as presently required under the provisions of Act No. 230 of the Public Acts of 1972, as amended, being S125.1501 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(f) "Certificate of zoning compliance" means a standard form which is issued by the zoning administrator upon a determination that the construction and use of land and buildings and structures as provided for by a zoning permit, including the site plan, have been completed and are in compliance with the permit and site plan.

(g) "Commission" means the natural resources commission.

(h) "Cutting edge of the river" means the edge of a river or stream where the water velocity is such that it may cause soil or streambank erosion.

(i) "Director" means the director of the department of natural resources.

(j) "Family" means either of the following:

(i) An individual or group of 2 or more persons who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption and who, together with foster children, servants of the principal occupants, and not more than 2 additional unrelated persons who are domiciled together as a single, domestic, housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit.

(ii) A collective number of individuals who are domiciled together in 1 dwelling unit, whose relationship is of a continuing nontransient domestic character, and who are cooking and living as a single, nonprofit, housekeeping unit. Any society, club, fraternity, sorority, association, lodge, organization, or group of students or other individuals whose domestic relationship is of a transitory or seasonal nature shall not be considered a family as defined by these rules.

(k) "Filtered view of the river" means the maintenance or establishment of woody vegetation of sufficient density to screen development from the river, to provide for streambank stabilization and erosion control, to serve as an aid to the infiltration of surface runoff, and to provide cover to shade the water. The vegetation need not be so dense as to completely block the river view. "Filtered view of the river" means no clear cutting.

(l) "Floodplain" means land lying within an identified or documented 100-year floodplain line. Also see subdivision (q) of this rule.

(m) "Floodway" means the channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to carry and discharge a 100-year flood.

(n) "Front" means that segment of a lot or parcel abutting the river's edge of the main stream or tributary.

(o) "Front yard" means setback as provided for in R 281.387(b)(i)(D).

(p) "Home occupation" means a gainful occupation that is traditionally and historically carried on in the home as a use which is clearly incidental and secondary to the use of the home as a dwelling place.

(q) "Land that is subject to flooding" means that area of land adjoining the designated portions of a river and its tributaries which will be inundated by a flood which has a 1% chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year as determined by detailed hydraulic studies that are acceptable to the Michigan department of natural resources or which, in the absence of such detailed floodplain studies, has a history of flooding or is delineated by approximate methods, such as United States geological survey flood-prone area maps or the federal emergency management agency's special flood hazard boundary maps.

(r) "Lot" means a continuous area or acreage of land which can be described for purposes of transfer, sale, lease, rental, or other conveyance.

(s) "Lot area" means the area inside the lot lines.

(t) "Lot, interior" means a lot of record which is located in the natural river district, but which does not have frontage on the river or its designated tributaries.

(u) "Lot of record" means a lot that actually exists in a subdivision plat as shown on the records of the county register of deeds before the effective date of these rules or a lot or parcel which is described by metes and bounds and which has been recorded at the office of the county register of deeds before the effective date of these rules.

(v) "Natural river district" means the White river natural river district as described in the provisions of R 281.385.

(w) "Ordinary high watermark" means the line between the upland and bottomland which persists through successive changes in water level and below which the presence and action of the water is so common or recurrent that the character of the land is marked distinctly from the upland and is apparent in the soil itself, the configuration of the surface of the soil, and the vegetation.

(x) "Rear yard" means that yard opposite the front yard.

(y) "Reforestation" means the renewal of vegetative cover by seeding, planting or transplanting.

(z) "River's edge" means the ordinary high watermark as used in the provisions of Act No. 346 of the Public Acts of 1972, being S281.951 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and as defined in subdivision (w) of this rule.

(aa) "Setback" means the required horizontal distance between any portion of a structure and the river's edge, measured at the structure's closest point to the river's edge.

(bb) "Single-family dwelling" means a detached building, or portion thereof, which is used exclusively for residential purposes, which is designed for, or occupied exclusively by, 1 family, and which contains housekeeping facilities.

(cc) "Soil erosion and sedimentation control enforcement agency" means the local agency that is appointed by the appropriate governmental subdivision to enforce the provisions of Act No. 347 of the Public Acts of 1972, as amended, being S282.101 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(dd) "Structure" means anything which is constructed, erected, or moved to or from any premises and which is located above, on, or below the ground, including buildings, roads, signs, billboards, satellite antennas and other communication structures, fences, and mobile homes. Temporary recreational facilities, including tents, camper trailers, and recreation vehicles, are not considered structures if they are used less than 30 days per year and if they are located landward of the natural vegetation strip or if the facilities are located on a campsite within a campground that is licensed under the provisions of Act No. 368 of the Public Acts of 1978, as amended, being S333.1101 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, if both the individual campsite and the campground were established before the effective date of these rules.

(ee) "Zoning administrator" means the administrator of these rules who is appointed by the commission.

(ff) "Zoning permit" means a standard form which is issued by the zoning administrator when it is determined that the proposed construction of buildings and structures and the proposed use of land and buildings and structures thereon are in compliance with all of the provisions of these rules.

(gg) "Zoning review board" means a group of not less than 3, nor more than 7, people which includes not less than 2 local representatives and 1 department of natural resources representative who is familiar with the local area and which is appointed by the commission to act upon requests as provided for by these rules.

History: 1992 AACS.

R 281.382 Purpose; intent; scope.

Rule 2. (1) The commission, on its own motion, to implement the intent of Act No. 231 of the Public Acts of 1970, being S281.761 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and in the absence of local zoning to protect the White river, a designated natural river, promulgates these zoning rules for the following purposes:

(a) To promote the public health, safety, and general welfare; to prevent economic and ecological damage due to misuse, unwise development patterns, overcrowding, and overuse within the natural river district; and to preserve the values of the natural river district for the benefit of present and future generations.

(b) To protect the free-flowing condition, fish, aquatic and wildlife resources, water quality, scenic and aesthetic qualities, and historical and recreational values of the White river and adjoining land.

(c) To prevent flood damage due to interference with the natural floodplain characteristics by excluding developments which are vulnerable to flood damage and which may reduce the capacity of the floodway of the river to withstand flooding conditions.

(d) To provide for uses that complement the natural characteristics of the natural river system.

(e) To protect individuals from investing funds in structures that are proposed for location on lands which are unsuited for such development because of high groundwater, erosion, or vulnerability to flood damage.

(f) To achieve the goals and objectives of the White river natural river plan.

(2) It is the general intent of these rules to define terms used and to regulate and restrict lot coverage and use, population distribution and density, and the size and location of all structures by the delineation of permitted uses and development standards so as to promote the purposes identified in this rule. It is further intended to provide for the administration and enforcement of these rules and to provide penalties for their violation.

(3) It is not the intent of these rules to revoke, annul, cancel, or in any way impair or interfere with existing provisions of law, ordinances, or any rules, regulations, or premises or with any private restrictions placed upon property by covenant or deed. However, where such provisions of law are less restrictive than the provisions of Act No. 231 of the Public Acts of 1970, being S281.761 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and the rules promulgated thereunder, the provisions of Act No. 231 of the Public Acts of 1970, and the rules promulgated thereunder shall apply.

History: 1992 AACS.

R 281.383 Construction of language; severability.

Rule 3. (1) All of the following rules of construction apply to the text of these rules:

(a) The particular shall control over the general.

(b) In the case of any difference of meaning or implication between the text of these rules and any caption or illustration, the text shall control.

(c) The word "shall" is always mandatory and not discretionary. The word "may" is permissive.

(d) Words used in the present tense shall include the future. Words used in the singular number shall include the plural and the plural the singular, unless the context clearly indicates the contrary.

(e) A "building" or "structure" includes any part thereof.

(f) The phrase "used for" includes "arranged for," "designed for," "intended for," "maintained for," or "occupied for."

(g) The word "person" includes an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an incorporated association, or any other similar entity.

(h) Unless the context clearly indicates the contrary, where a regulation involves 2 or more items, conditions, provisions, or events connected by the conjunction "and," "or," or "either . . . or," the conjunction shall be interpreted as follows:

(i) "And" indicates that all of the connected items, conditions, or provisions shall apply.

(ii) "Or" indicates that the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events may apply singularly or in any combination.

(iii) "Either . . . or" indicates that the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events shall apply singularly, but not in combination.

(i) Terms not defined in these rules shall have the meanings customarily assigned to them.

(2) In any case in which the provisions of these rules are declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such ruling shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of these rules and to this end the provisions of these rules are declared to be severable.

History: 1992 AACCS.

R 281.384 Lot size and area; subdivision of land; home occupations; natural vegetation strip; signs; docks; height of structures.

Rule 4. (1) Unless otherwise provided for within these rules, any lot or parcel of property created after the effective date of these rules, or amendments thereto, shall have a minimum area of 50,000 square feet and a minimum average width of 200 feet throughout the length of the lot or parcel on the White river main stream and all designated tributaries. The average lot width shall be based on the average of the combined widths of the front and rear lot lines.

(2) A lot that exists on the effective date of this rule, or amendment thereto, shall not be subdivided or reduced in dimension or area below the minimum requirements of these rules. Lots that are created after the effective date of this rule shall meet the minimum requirements of these rules, except as provided in subrules (3) and (4) of this rule.

(3) Proposed lots which have preliminary plat approval pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 288 of the Public Acts of 1967, as amended, being S560.101 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, but which do not meet the dimensional requirements of these rules on their effective date, shall, on final plat approval, be issued a permit subject to the requirements provided in R 281.389.

(4) Lots of record which are created before the effective date of these rules, or amendments thereto, and which do not possess sufficient land area or lot width may be used for the purposes described within these rules, subject to the requirements provided for in R 281.389.

(5) Home occupations shall conform to both of the following requirements:

(a) The use of the dwelling unit, or related structure, for the home occupation shall be clearly incidental and subordinate to its use for residential purposes. The home occupation shall not occupy more than 30% of the aboveground floor area of the dwelling unit. This requirement shall apply whether the home occupation is contained wholly within the dwelling unit or utilizes a garage.

(b) Equipment or a process shall not be used in a home occupation that is conducted in a single-family dwelling unit or its associated garage if it creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference that is detectable to the normal senses off the premises and shall not be used in a home occupation that is conducted in other than a single-family dwelling unit or an associated garage if it creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference that is detectable to the normal senses outside the dwelling unit.

(6) Within the natural river district, not less than a 50-foot restrictive cutting belt shall be maintained on each side of the main stream of the White river and all designated tributaries. Trees and shrubs may be pruned for a filtered view of the river, but clear cutting in the natural

vegetation strip is prohibited. The natural vegetation strip is also subject to all of the following provisions:

(a) Dead, diseased, unsafe, or fallen trees and noxious plants and shrubs, including poison ivy and poison sumac, may be removed.

(b) The selected removal or trimming of trees for timber harvest, access or woodlot improvements, landscaping, public utility lines to service private single-family dwellings and other permitted uses is permitted upon approval of the zoning administrator.

(c) Camping is not permitted in the natural vegetation strip.

(7) Signs shall not be visible from the river, except:

(a) "No Trespassing" signs if the signs are not more than 1 square foot in area and are spaced a minimum of 100 feet apart.

(b) One identification sign of rustic design, associated with a canoe livery, campground or rental cabins, which is not more than 6 square feet in area. The sign shall be for the purpose of identification of a designated watercraft landing site and shall be located at the designated landing site.

(c) Signs posted by public agencies to provide for public safety such as warning of impending dangers in the river, or to identify a public access site or campground. Such signs may need to be larger than 6 square feet in area to accomplish their designated purpose. Signs which identify a public access site or campground shall be of rustic design.

(8) Private boat docks shall be in compliance with all of the following requirements:

(a) Docks shall not be more than 4 feet in width and not more than 20 feet in length, with not more than 4 feet of the dock extending over the edge of the river.

(b) Docks shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to blend with the natural surroundings. The use of natural, native materials is encouraged.

(c) Unless provided for within these rules, only 1 dock shall be constructed per lot.

(9) Unless otherwise provided for within these rules, a structure shall not be more than 2 1/2 stories in height, not including a basement.

History: 1992 AACS.

R 281.385 Boundaries; interpretation of boundaries; filing of zoning map.

Rule 5. (1) The boundaries of the White river natural river district shall be as described in these rules and as depicted on the certified White river natural river zoning map. The White river natural river zoning district comprises an area which is described as follows:

(a) The main stream of the White river from 8-Mile road, northwest corner of section 28, township 15 north, range 12 west in Newaygo county downstream to US-31, Muskegon county, excluding the following: from the north city limit of White Cloud down to old M-20 west of the city, from the east city limit of Hesperia down to the west city limit and those portions within the city limits of Whitehall and Montague.

(b) Mullen creek from 6-Mile road downstream to White river.

(c) Five Mile creek from Pine avenue downstream to White river.

(d) Flinton creek from Pine avenue downstream to Catalpa avenue.

(e) Wrights creek from Comstock road downstream to White river.

(f) Mena creek from Minnie lake dam downstream to White river.

- (g) Martin creek from Warner avenue in section 2, township 14 north, range 13 west, downstream to White river.
- (h) East branch Heald creek from Croswell road downstream to Martin creek.
- (i) Braton creek from Wilkie road downstream to White river.
- (j) Cushman creek from 192nd avenue downstream to White river.
- (k) Skeels creek from 192nd avenue (Holton Duck Lake road) downstream to White river.
- (l) North branch White river from 197th avenue downstream to White river.
- (m) Robinson creek from Woodrow road downstream to North branch.
- (n) Swinton and Osborn (Cobmoosa) creek from Filmore road downstream to North branch.
- (o) Newman creek from 132nd avenue downstream to North branch.
- (p) Knutson creek from Garfield road downstream to North branch.
- (q) Sand creek from outlet of Dressler lake downstream to White river.
- (r) Carlton creek from Arthur road downstream to White river.
- (s) Mud creek from outlet of Heitman lake downstream to Carlton creek.
- (t) Carleton (Landford) creek from Walsh road downstream to White river.
- (u) Silver creek from Silver creek road downstream to White river.
- (v) Cleveland creek from Russell road downstream to White river.
- (w) The lands lying within 400 feet of the river's edge which are enumerated in subdivisions (a) to (v) of this subrule.

(2) Where uncertainty exists with respect to the boundaries of the district as shown on the zoning map, all of the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Boundaries that are indicated as approximately following the centerline of streets or highways shall be construed to follow the centerline.

(b) Boundaries that are indicated as approximately following lot lines shall be construed as following the lot lines.

(c) Boundaries that are indicated as approximately following city, village, township, or county boundary lines shall be construed as following the city, village, township, or county boundary lines.

(d) Boundaries that are indicated as following railroad lines shall be construed to be midway between the right-of-way lines.

(e) Boundaries that are indicated as following shorelines shall be construed to follow such shorelines, and, in the event of change in the shorelines, shall be construed as moving with the actual shorelines. Boundaries that are indicated as approximately following the centerline of streams, rivers, canals, lakes, or other bodies of water shall be construed to follow such centerline.

(f) Boundaries that are indicated as parallel to or extensions of features specified in subdivisions (a) to (e) of this subrule shall be so construed. Distances that are not specifically indicated on the official zoning map shall be determined by the scale of the map.

(g) Where physical or natural features that exist on the ground are at variance with those shown on the official zoning map or in other circumstances are not covered by the provisions of subdivisions (a) to (f) of this subrule, the zoning review board shall interpret the district boundaries.

(h) Insofar as a portion or all of the district may be indicated on the zoning map by a pattern which, for the sake of map clarity, does not cover public rights-of-way, it is intended that the district boundaries do extend to the center of any public right-of-way.

(3) Certified copies of the White river natural river zoning map shall be filed with all of the following entities:

- (a) The state tax commission.
- (b) Local tax assessing officers.
- (c) Township and county clerks.
- (d) The natural rivers unit of the Michigan department of natural resources.

History: 1992 AACS.

R 281.386 Zoning permits; site plans; certificates of zoning compliance.

Rule 6. (1) A building or other structure shall not be erected, moved, added to, or structurally altered, and a land use shall not be commenced, without a zoning permit as specified by these rules and as issued by the zoning administrator. Permits shall not be required for exempt activities as specified in R 281.387(1). Plans that are submitted when applying for a zoning permit shall contain the necessary information for determining compliance with these rules.

(2) Concurrent with applying for a zoning permit, an applicant shall submit a site plan of the proposed development. The site plan shall include the entire area that is proposed for development. The zoning administrator, in the case of a principal use application, or the zoning review board, in the case of a special use application, shall have the authority to require adjustments in the site plan as a condition for approval to ensure that the proposed development meets all standards contained in these rules. Except as otherwise waived by the zoning administrator, in the case of a principal use application, or the zoning review board, in the case of a special use application, a site plan shall show and include all of the following, either existing or proposed:

- (a) A site plan drawn to scale, with the scale indicated.
- (b) Property dimensions.
- (c) The size, shape, use, and location of existing and proposed buildings or improvements, including distances to adjacent property boundaries and the river's edge.
- (d) Existing vegetation, including the location and type.
- (e) Adjacent streets and highways.
- (f) Parking areas.
- (g) Bluff heights.
- (h) Entrances to public streets.
- (i) A description of the building design, including proposed construction materials.
- (j) Drainage facilities.
- (k) The location and description of the method to dispose of sanitary wastes.
- (l) Proposed landscaping.
- (m) The location of footpaths.
- (n) Signs proposed, including the size, location, and material.
- (o) North arrow.
- (p) Date of drawing.
- (q) Detailed site location map.
- (r) Any additional information deemed by the zoning administrator or zoning review board to be necessary to carry out the administrator's or board's duties. Examples of such information include the following:

- (i) Soil types.
- (ii) Topography.
- (iii) Building elevations.
- (iv) Site photographs.
- (v) Anticipated traffic volumes.
- (vi) Traffic circulation patterns.
- (vii) Other pertinent site information.

(3) A building, structure, or lot for which a zoning permit has been issued shall not be occupied, and a use for which a zoning permit has been issued shall not commence, until the zoning administrator has, after final inspection, issued a certificate of zoning compliance that certifies compliance with all of the provisions of these rules. However, the issuance of a certificate of compliance shall not be construed as waiving any provision of these rules. A building that is accessory to a dwelling shall not require a separate certificate of zoning compliance, but may be included in the certificate of zoning compliance for the dwelling if shown on the site plan and if completed at the same time as the dwelling. A record of all certificates that are issued shall be kept on file in the office of the zoning administrator. Certificates of zoning compliance are for the purposes of these rules and shall not be interpreted as substitutes for certificates of occupancy that are required by local building codes.

History: 1992 AACCS.

R 281.387 Land use and development standards.

Rule 7. Land uses within the natural river district are classified as exempt, principal, or special uses and are described as follows:

(a) Exempt uses are uses which are permitted by right and which are not subject to receipt of a zoning permit. Exempt uses include all of the following:

(i) Private, noncommercial recreation which does not involve permanent structures, equipment, or other devices, but which includes camping, boating, fishing, hunting, and other similar activities.

(ii) Reforestation and other accepted forest management practices, subject to the limitations specified in R 281.384(6)(b).

(iii) Agriculture, including general and specialized farming, unless the bureau of environmental protection of the Michigan department of natural resources determines that such use will significantly contribute to stream degradation.

(iv) The operation of licensed motor vehicles on dedicated public roads or private roads that are designed to provide access to a permitted use.

(v) The off-road operation of emergency and public utility maintenance vehicles. The off-road operation of other motorized vehicles is prohibited in the natural vegetation strip as specified in R 281.384(6).

(vi) Private footpaths that are constructed by the landowner of natural materials to facilitate access to permitted uses.

(vii) Signs, subject to the provisions of R 281.384(7).

(b) Principal uses are uses which are allowed by right, but which require the issuance of zoning permits by the zoning administrator. Principal uses include all of the following:

(i) Single-family dwellings, if all of the following provisions are complied with:

(A) Only 1 dwelling shall be permitted per lot of record.
(B) Each lot shall be not less than 50,000 square feet.
(C) The dwelling lot shall have a minimum average width of 200 feet throughout its length.
(D) Building setback for lots, including all appurtenances and accessory buildings, shall be not less than 150 feet from the ordinary high watermark on the portions of the main stream from 8-mile road, northwest corner of section 28, T15N, R12W, Newaygo county, downstream to Lutes bridge (Baldwin road), T14N, R13W, Newaygo county, and from Podunk bridge between sections 9 and 10, T13N, R15W, Oceana county, downstream to US-31 in Muskegon county. The setback may be decreased 5 feet for every 1 foot of rise in bank height above a minimum of 7 feet above the ordinary high watermark to a minimum of 100 feet. Building setback shall be not less than 100 feet from the ordinary high watermark on the main stream from Lutes bridge (Baldwin road) downstream to Podunk bridge and all designated tributaries. The setback may be decreased 5 feet for every 1 foot of rise in bank height above a minimum of 7 feet above the ordinary high watermark to a minimum of 75 feet. Buildings and appurtenances shall be set back not less than 25 feet from the top of a bluff on the noncutting edge of a stream and not less than 50 feet from the top of a bluff on the cutting edge of a stream. Building shall not take place on land that is subject to flooding.

- (ii) Accessory buildings that meet the setback requirements of paragraph (i) of this subdivision.
- (iii) A private boat dock.
- (iv) Utility lines to service private, single-family dwellings.
- (v) Disposal fields and septic tanks, if all of the following provisions are complied with:
 - (A) The fields and tanks shall be located not less than 100 feet from the ordinary high watermark.
 - (B) A septic tank or absorption field shall not be located closer than 50 feet to any surface or subsurface drainage system that enters into the White river or its designated tributaries.
 - (C) The bottom of the pit associated with an earth privy shall not be less than 4 feet above the known high groundwater table.
- (vi) Mining and extracting industries, if located not less than 300 feet from the ordinary high watermark.
- (vii) Residential single-family dwelling plats, if the minimum standards specified in paragraph (i) of this subdivision are met.
- (viii) Home occupations.
- (ix) Land alteration, such as grading, dredging, and filling of the land surface, unless the high groundwater table is within 4 feet of the existing natural land surface.

(c) The White river natural river plan and these rules recognize that certain types of residential, recreational, and commercial uses may be appropriate for the natural river district that have not been identified under the exempt and principal uses provisions of this rule. Such uses may result in intensities of development and use higher than would be anticipated under the exempt and principal uses. To ensure that such uses do not contravene the goals and objectives of the White river natural river plan and these rules such uses shall be referred to as special uses and shall be subject to the review and approval of the zoning review board. Special uses and their development standards include all of the following:

- (i) Detached rental cabins, if all of the following provisions are complied with:
 - (A) The number of cabins permitted shall be based on the rate of 1 cabin per 200 feet of river frontage. Clustering of rental cabins is encouraged; however, the ratio of 1 cabin per 200 feet of river frontage shall not be exceeded.

(B) Each cabin and all associated buildings, structures, or other related devices shall be set back a minimum of 200 feet from the ordinary high watermark.

(C) Fences and greenbelts may be required by the zoning review board for rental cabins that are adjacent to existing residential uses. Fencing shall be constructed of natural material. Greenbelts shall consist of plant material that is indigenous to the area or as approved by the zoning review board.

(D) Boat docks may be erected for the private use of occupants of the rental cabins and their guests. Docks shall be in compliance with the requirements of R 281.384 and both of the following provisions:

(1) Docks may be constructed at the rate of 1 dock for each permitted rental cabin.

(2) Access to a dock or docks shall be along a single designated footpath to minimize disruption of the natural vegetation strip.

(ii) Campgrounds, including tents, travel trailers, campers, and motor homes, with associated noncommercial buildings, cement pads, and utility hookups, if all of the following provisions are complied with:

(A) Campgrounds shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with all applicable state regulations.

(B) A commercial enterprise shall not be permitted to operate in the campground within the natural river district, except that a convenience goods shopping building that is not more than 1,500 square feet may be provided. The building shall not be more than 1 story in height.

(C) Each site and all associated buildings, structures, and other related devices shall be set back a minimum of 200 feet from the ordinary high watermark.

(D) Fences and greenbelts may be required by the zoning review board for campgrounds that are adjacent to existing residential uses. Fencing shall be constructed of natural material. Greenbelts shall consist of plant material that is indigenous to the area or as approved by the zoning review board.

(E) A camping site shall not have more than 4 sites per acre. Clustering of campsites is encouraged; however, the ratio of 4 sites per acre shall not be exceeded.

(F) Boat docks may be erected for the private use of the occupants of the campsites and their guests if both of the following provisions are complied with:

(1) The total number of docks shall not be more than 1 dock for each 200 feet of river frontage.

(2) Access to the dock or docks shall be along a single designated footpath to minimize disruption of the natural vegetation strip.

(iii) Canoe, boat, and other watercraft liveries, if all of the following provisions are complied with:

(A) Parked vehicles and off-season canoe and boat storage areas shall not be visible from the river.

(B) Boat docks may be erected at the ratio of 1 dock per 200 feet of river frontage.

(C) Other than the rental of watercraft, other commercial enterprises shall not be permitted to operate.

(D) A rental office which is associated with the operation of the livery and which does not have more than 225 square feet may be constructed. The building shall not be more than 1 story in height.

(E) Access to the dock or docks or place of river entry from the canoe or boat rental office shall be along a single designated footpath to minimize disruption of the natural vegetation strip.

History: 1992 AACS.

R 281.388 Application and approval; procedures and standards; principal uses and special uses.

Rule 8. (1) An application for a principal use shall be submitted and processed under the following procedures:

(a) An application for a principal use shall be made on an application form that is available from the zoning administrator and shall be returned to the zoning administrator. A completed application shall contain all of the following information:

(i) A completed application form that is signed by the applicant or the applicant's representative.

(ii) Two copies of a site plan that meets the requirements of R 281.386(2).

(iii) Evidence of ownership or a legal interest in the property that is affected by the application for a principal use.

(b) Within 15 days of receipt of an application for a principal use, the zoning administrator shall notify the applicant of the need for additional information.

(c) Within 30 days of receipt of a completed application, the zoning administrator shall issue or deny a permit. If a permit is denied, notice of the denial, together with the reasons for the denial, shall be sent to the applicant.

(d) Concurrent with the issuance of a zoning permit, an applicant shall receive a copy of the approved site plan.

(e) Before commencing construction of a principal use, an applicant shall display the permit required by these rules face out in a conspicuous place facing the nearest street or roadway and shall display it continuously until the purpose for which the permit was issued is completed.

(f) Zoning permits are valid for 1 year and are not transferable. All buildings shall be completed within 1 year from the date of issuance of the zoning permit. However, 1 extension may be authorized by the zoning administrator, in writing, for a period of not more than 6 months if conditions pertaining to the issuance of the original permit remain unchanged. Application for an extension shall be made before permit expiration. Any subsequent extensions shall have the written approval of the zoning review board.

(2) An application for a special use permit shall be submitted and processed under the following procedures:

(a) An application for a special use permit shall be made on an application form that is available from the zoning administrator and shall be returned to the zoning administrator. A completed application shall contain all of the following information and attachments:

(i) A completed application form that is signed by the applicant or the applicant's representative.

(ii) Eight copies of a site plan that meets the requirements of R 281.386(2).

(iii) Evidence of ownership or a legal interest in the property that is affected by the application for a special use.

(iv) A list of all property owners, together with their addresses, who are located within 300 feet of the applicant's property which is being considered for a special use.

(b) The application, together with the required attachments, shall be submitted not less than 30 days before the meeting of the zoning review board at which the application is to be considered.

(c) The zoning review board shall conduct at least 1 public hearing and shall require all of the following notifications of such hearing to be made not less than 5, nor more than 15, days before consideration of the special use application:

(i) One notice shall be published in a newspaper that circulates in the township in which the proposal is located.

(ii) Notice shall be sent by first-class mail or personal delivery to the owners of property for which approval is being considered and to all persons who are identified in subdivision (a)(iv) of this subrule.

(iii) Notice shall also be sent to all of the following entities:

(A) The natural rivers unit of the Michigan department of natural resources.

(B) Local tax assessing officials.

(C) Township and county clerks.

(D) Local building inspectors.

(d) In considering a special use application, the zoning review board shall require that all of the following general standards, in addition to those specific standards established for each special use in R 281.387(c), be satisfied:

(i) That the purposes noted in R 281.382 are accomplished.

(ii) That a compelling reason exists to locate the proposed use within the district boundaries if contiguous property under the same ownership is available outside the district.

(iii) That the proposed use in combination with other existing uses will not be a detriment to the public health, safety, and welfare.

(e) The zoning review board may impose conditions deemed necessary to accomplish the general and specific standards applicable to the proposed use.

(f) The concurring vote of a majority of the members of the zoning review board shall be required to approve a special use.

(g) A special use that is granted by the zoning review board shall be valid for 1 year from the date of approval. If construction has not, in the opinion of the zoning review board, commenced and proceeded meaningfully at the end of the 1-year period, the zoning administrator shall notify the applicant, in writing, of the expiration of the special use approval.

(h) If it is determined by the zoning review board that the applicant has failed to comply with any of the requirements of these rules or the approval granted, the board, after a public hearing held in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (c) of this subrule, may revoke any special use approval.

(i) An application for a special use which has been denied by the zoning review board shall not be submitted for reconsideration unless, in the opinion of the zoning administrator, new and significant facts and conditions exist which might result in favorable action upon resubmission.

(j) Concurrent with the issuance of a special use permit, an applicant shall receive a copy of the approved site plan, with conditions, if any. (k) Before commencing construction of a special use, an applicant shall display the permit required by these rules face out in a conspicuous place facing the nearest street or roadway and shall display it continuously until the purpose for which the permit was issued is completed.

History: 1992 AACCS.

R 281.389 Variances and variance hearings.

Rule 9. (1) A dimensional variance from any standard established in these rules may be granted by the zoning review board after a public hearing or in certain instances by the zoning administrator as provided in subrule (3) of this rule to allow a modification from a standard that establishes an area, yard, height, floor space, frontage, setback, or similar numerical restriction, but only after substantive evidence establishes that there are practical difficulties in carrying out the strict letter of these rules. A variance shall be permitted only when it is consistent with the general purposes and intent of these rules.

(2) The zoning review board or zoning administrator shall consider all of the following factors in determining if there are practical difficulties in carrying out the strict letter of these rules as specified in subrule (1) of this rule:

- (a) How substantial the variance is in relation to the zoning requirements.
- (b) Whether a substantial change will be affected in the character of the area or a substantial detriment created for adjoining properties.
- (c) Whether the difficulty can be overcome by some feasible method other than a variance.
- (d) Whether, in view of the manner in which the difficulty arose, and considering all of the factors specified in subdivisions (a) to (c) of this subrule, the interests of justice will be served by allowing the variance.
- (e) Whether the plight of the landowner is due to circumstances which are unique to his or her property and which are not created by the landowner.

(f) Whether the variance may result in a material adverse effect on the environment.

(3) For the purposes of these rules, the required hearing and review of a variance request by the zoning review board shall be waived for certain minor dimensional variances of principal uses, including legal nonconforming uses. Such variances shall be handled by the zoning administrator, who shall consider the provisions of subrule (2) of this rule in making a determination. The zoning administrator shall prepare a written finding of fact that details the reasons for approval or denial of the minor variance request. Minor variances include the variances specified in the following provisions:

(a) Reductions in setbacks for uses on lawful lots that are not more than 25% of the normal dimensional requirements. Such uses shall include principal or accessory buildings or structures and any portion thereof, including additions, porches, and steps.

(b) Reductions in setbacks for uses on lawful nonconforming lots, including lots within subdivisions, that are not more than 25% of the normal dimensional requirements. Such uses shall include principal or accessory buildings or structures and any portion thereof, including additions, porches, and steps. Conditions may be imposed on an applicant before granting a variance. Such conditions shall be in writing and signed by the applicant before the applicant receives a variance.

(4) A land use variance is a land or building use in contravention of any of the use requirements of these rules. The zoning review board may, after a public hearing, grant a variance upon a finding of unnecessary hardship, which may be found upon substantial evidence being submitted that all of the following factors exist:

- (a) The property cannot be used in a manner that is consistent with existing zoning.
- (b) The hardship results from the application of these rules to the applicant's property.
- (c) The hardship of which the applicant complains is suffered by his or her property directly and is not shared by others.
- (d) The hardship is not the result of the applicant's own actions.
- (e) The hardship is peculiar to the applicant's own property.

(5) In determining whether reasonable use may be made of the property as zoned, a reasonable economic return may be a factor which could be considered, but only if the applicant is in compliance with the provisions of subrules (1) to (4) of this rule. Whether any weight shall be given to the economic return factor shall be dependent on a determination that the owner has been deprived of all beneficial use of his or her property under existing zoning.

(6) The zoning review board shall, after finding that unnecessary hardship exists, also find that, based on adequate evidence, the proposed use meets all of the following conditions:

(a) The use will be consistent with and in accordance with the general objectives of the White river natural river plan.

(b) The use will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained so as to be consistent with and appropriate in appearance with the existing or intended character of the natural river district and that such use will not change the essential character of the natural river district.

(c) The use will be adequately served by existing essential public facilities and services, such as highways, police and fire protection, drainage structures, refuse disposal, and sanitation facilities, or that the persons or agencies that are responsible for the establishment of the proposed use shall be able to adequately provide any such service.

(d) The use will not involve uses, activities, processes, materials and equipment, and conditions of operation that will be detrimental to any persons, property, or the environmental quality of the district because of the excessive production of noise, smoke, fumes, glare, or odors or require the outdoor storage of raw materials or discarded materials produced in the use processes.

(e) The use will be consistent with the intent and purposes of these rules.

(f) The use or the structures to be used therefor will not cause an overcrowding of the land or an undue concentration of population that will result in degradation to the river and district.

(g) The use plot area is sufficient, appropriate, and adequate for the use and the reasonable anticipated operation and expansion thereof.

(7) Upon receipt of an application for a variance, the zoning review board shall conduct a hearing on the request, except as provided for in subrule (3) of this rule. The hearing and notice procedure shall follow that established for special use applications by the provisions of R 281.388(2)(c). A decision shall be made within 30 days after the hearing to approve or deny the variance request. The zoning review board shall keep complete and detailed records of all its proceedings, which shall include the minutes of its meetings, its findings, and actions taken on each matter heard by it, including the final order. The order shall include the legal description of the property involved. Reasons for the decision shall be stated in writing. The board shall record the vote of each member on each question. If a member is absent or fails to vote, the board shall indicate such fact. All records shall be open for public inspection. The concurring vote of a majority of the members of the zoning review board shall be necessary to effect a dimensional variance in these rules, except that a concurring vote of 2/3 of the members of the board of appeals shall be necessary to grant a land use variance permitted in these rules.

(8) The zoning review board shall not issue a land use variance when the district allows the use as a special use.

(9) The effect of any variance shall be to create a nonconforming land use or structure which shall then be subject to the terms of R 281.390, which regulates continued use.

History: 1992 AACS.

R 281.390 Nonconforming uses, lots, and structures.

Rule 10. (1) It is recognized that there exists, within the natural river district, lots, structures, and uses of land and structures which were lawful before these rules were promulgated or amended and which would be prohibited, regulated, or restricted under the terms of these rules or future amendments. It is the intent of these rules to permit legal nonconforming uses, structures, or lots to continue until they are brought into conformity and, in certain instances, to permit the limited expansion of certain legal nonconforming uses and structures.

(2) A nonconforming (substandard) lot shall be in compliance with the minimum requirements of the dimensional requirements of these rules, except as such substandard nonconforming lot may be used pursuant to the provisions of R 281.389.

(3) Where, at the effective date of these rules or amendment of these rules, a lawful use of land exists that is made unlawful under the terms of these rules as promulgated or amended, the use may be continued if it remains otherwise lawful, subject to all of the following provisions:

(a) The nonconforming use shall not be enlarged, increased, or extended to occupy a greater area of land than was occupied at the effective date of these rules or amendment of these rules, except in the case of campgrounds, canoe liveries, and rental cabins which do not meet the standards for special uses specified in R 281.387(c). Such lawful nonconforming uses may be expanded if the increased use meets the standards for special uses specified in R 281.387(c). Expansion of a lawful nonconforming use shall be treated as a variance pursuant to the provisions of R 281.389.

(b) The nonconforming use shall not be moved, in whole or in part, to any other portion of the lot or parcel occupied by such use at the effective date of these rules or amendment of these rules, unless the move would result in a greater degree of conformity with these rules.

(c) If the nonconforming use of land ceases for any reason for a period of 12 months, any subsequent use of the land shall conform to the requirements specified by these rules.

(4) Where a lawful structure exists at the effective date of these rules or amendment of these rules that is made unlawful under the terms of these rules as promulgated or amended, the structure may be continued if it remains lawful, subject to all of the following provisions:

(a) The structure shall not be enlarged or altered in a way which increases its nonconformity; however, when a single-family dwelling or a structure associated with a campground, a canoe livery, or rental cabins is classified as nonconforming, alterations, repairs, and additions, including accessory buildings, may be erected if the gross floor area of all such alterations, repairs, and additions, including accessory buildings, is not more than 50% of the gross floor area of the nonconforming structure, cumulative from the date of nonconformance to the date of the request if any enlargement to a lawful nonconforming structure, to the extent possible, is in compliance with all setback and other building requirements. Expansion of a lawful, nonconforming structure shall be treated as a variance pursuant to the provisions of R 281.389.

(b) If the nonconforming structure is destroyed by any means to an extent that is more than 50% of its replacement cost, restoration of the structure shall be treated as a variance pursuant to the provisions of R 281.389. In determining whether the structure has been destroyed to an extent that is more than 50% of its replacement cost, the zoning review board or zoning administrator shall use appraised replacement costs, as determined by a qualified individual who is appointed by the zoning review board or zoning administrator, and shall compare the value of the part destroyed to the value of the total operating unit where there are several structures which are used together by the landowner as a single operating unit. The request for restoration of a

nonconforming structure which is destroyed to an extent that is more than 50% of its replacement value shall be approved if all of the following conditions exist:

- (i) The land on which the structure is located is not subject to flooding.
- (ii) The continued use of the nonconforming structure will not lead to accelerated bank erosion or other material degradation of the river resource, and the construction of the structure is approved by the local soil erosion and sedimentation control enforcement agency.
- (iii) The continued use conforms with local county health codes and is approved by the local county health department.
- (iv) The continued use conforms with local building codes and is approved by the local building inspector.
- (v) The restoration of a damaged structure that is approved by the zoning review board or zoning administrator shall be started within 1 year from the time of the damage.
- (c) The nonconforming structure shall not be moved, in whole or in part, to any other portion of the lot or parcel that is occupied by the structure at the effective date of these rules or amendment of these rules, unless the move would result in a greater degree of conformity with these rules.

History: 1992 AACs.

R 281.391 Zoning administrator and zoning review board; appointment; duties.

Rule 11. (1) The commission shall appoint a zoning administrator and zoning review board to act as its agents to enforce these rules.

- (2) The zoning administrator shall do all of the following:
 - (a) Provide necessary forms and applications and receive and process applications.
 - (b) Determine and verify zoning compliance when the applicant's plans are found to conform with the provisions of these rules.
 - (c) Conduct site inspections to ensure compliance with these rules.
 - (d) Issue any authorized permits and certificates of zoning compliance.
 - (e) Identify and record information relative to nonconformities.
 - (f) Maintain files of applications, permits, and other relevant documents.
 - (g) Schedule meetings and hearings for, and provide assistance to, the zoning review board.
 - (h) Act on variances as permitted by the provisions of R 281.389(3).
- (3) The zoning review board shall do all of the following:
 - (a) Adopt rules of procedure that govern the transaction of its business.
 - (b) Act upon requests for special use permits.
 - (c) Act on certain dimensional and land use variances pursuant to the provisions of R 281.389.
 - (d) Act on the interpretation of the official zoning map pursuant to the provisions of R 281.385(2)(g).
- (4) In establishing the zoning review board, the commission shall cooperate with, and seek the advice of, all of the following entities:
 - (a) Affected townships and counties.
 - (b) Soil conservation districts.
 - (c) Property owners' associations.
 - (d) Other interested local organizations and citizens.

(5) The commission shall request each affected township to appoint 1 person to represent its interest on matters within its jurisdiction. The commission shall request each affected county to appoint 2 persons to represent its interests on matters within its jurisdiction. One of the 2 persons shall be a county official who works in planning, zoning, public health, soil erosion and sedimentation control, or a related field. The commission shall request that each affected soil conservation district appoint 1 person to represent its interest on matters within its jurisdiction. Representatives who are appointed pursuant to this rule shall vote only on those matters within their respective jurisdictions. If affected townships, counties, or soil conservation districts do not appoint someone to represent them within 60 days from the request by the commission, the commission may make appointments on its own motion.

(6) In accord with procedures specified in subrule (5) of this rule, the commission shall request that each governmental unit and organization that appoints regular members to the zoning review board also appoint 1 alternate member to represent the governmental unit or organization. The alternate member may be called to sit as a regular member in the absence of a regular member. An alternate member may also be called to serve in the place of a regular member for the purpose of reaching a decision on a case in which the regular member has abstained for reasons of conflict of interest. An alternate member who is appointed shall serve in the case until a final decision has been made. An alternate member shall have the same voting rights as a regular member of the zoning review board.

(7) The zoning review board shall hold at least 1 meeting annually for such purposes as adopting or amending rules of procedure, establishing officers, educational purposes, or to conduct any manner of business as provided for by these rules.

History: 1992 AACS.

R 281.392 Appeals; contested cases.

Rule 12. An aggrieved party who contests the decision of the zoning administrator or zoning review board shall be granted a hearing if a petition is filed with the director within 60 days after notice of disapproval is received. The hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions for contested cases of Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, as amended, being S24.201 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and R 299.3071 to R 299.3081.

History: 1992 AACS.

R 281.393 Violations; effect; remedies.

Rule 13. (1) After the effective date of these rules, a building or structure or land shall not be used or occupied, and a building or structure or part thereof shall not be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved, or structurally altered, unless the building, structure, or land is in compliance with the provisions of these rules. A permit or variance shall not be approved, and action shall not be taken, if approval of the permit or variance or the action taken violates the provisions of these rules. The commission shall not waive any of its rights or remedies against any person who violates these rules if the violations were committed in reliance on an authorization erroneously given in violation of any provision of these rules. Any authorized

permit, variance, or action that is contrary to the provisions of these rules is deemed invalid from the date of the authorization.

(2) In addition to all other remedies, the commission may institute appropriate action or proceedings to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate rule violations or threatened violations.

History: 1992 AACS.

R 281.394 Boundaries and permitted uses; changes, amendments, and supplements; precedence of local zoning ordinance over rules.

Rule 14. (1) The commission may make changes, amendments, and supplements to boundaries and to permitted uses requested by a local unit of government or by a landowner following a hearing held pursuant to the provisions of sections 71 to 87 of Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, as amended, being SS24.271 to 24.287 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, if implementation of the change, amendment, or supplement does not contravene the purposes of these rules as specified in R 281.382.

(2) Copies of any changes, supplements to boundaries, or adopted amendments shall be sent to all of the following entities:

- (a) The county register of deeds.
- (b) Township and county clerks.
- (c) The local building inspector.
- (d) Local soil erosion and sedimentation control enforcement agencies.
- (e) The soil conservation district.

(3) Upon approval by the director, a local zoning ordinance that meets all of the requirements of Act No. 231 of the Public Acts of 1970, being S281.761 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, Act No. 184 of the Public Acts of 1943, as amended, being S125.271 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, or Act No. 183 of the Public Acts of 1943, as amended, being S125.101 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, whichever is applicable, shall take precedence over these rules. If the director withdraws his or her approval of a local zoning ordinance, or if the local ordinance becomes inapplicable to the land area encompassed by the White river natural river district through court action or for any other reason, these rules shall apply.

History: 1992 AACS.

R 281.395 Rescission.

Rule 15. R 281.71 to R 281.82 of the Michigan Administrative Code, appearing on pages 842 to 852 of the 1979 Michigan Administrative Code, are rescinded.

History: 1992 AACS.